

THIS COMING YEAR TO DECIDE FUTURE OF CIVILIZATION

To Be Greatest for Good or
Evil, Says Sir Philip
Gibbs.

NEW SPIRIT IN WORLD

Old Hatreds Abating. Pas-
sionate Unreason Vanish-
ing and Trade Reviving.

NORMAL CONDITION NEAR

Settlement of Irish, German
and Russian Questions
Hope of Nations.

By SIR PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to The New York Herald.
LONDON, Dec. 31.—The year that is
coming will decide sharply and cer-
tainly the future of civilization.—It
will be the one great year's history to
which all the people who follow us
will look back as the beginning of the
new era out of which they gained
their new measure of happiness or
misery. I believe with a new born
optimism that it will be a good year. I
have already written that in my judg-
ment, after trying to feel the pulse of
many peoples, there is a new state of
mind moving among them abating
old hatreds and passionate unreason.

We have a chance, at least, of be-
ginning this year well with an actual
settlement of some of the old menaces
to peace, with widening areas of good
will and with a prospect of friendly
arrangements between nations for the
revival of trade and welfare. It is
only a chance, because settlements are
often delayed as in the case of Ireland.
I confess some of the Irish leaders
have put a severe strain upon English
good will, which was almost unanimous.
It is not only a question of relations
between England and Ireland which
has been raised by their irrescon-
cilable attitude, but it makes one
inclined to despair of all human na-
ture and the progress of human so-
ciety. For if the Irish people were
actually to refuse the British offer
of peace and good will and actually
stood out against any association on
equal terms with a federation of Brit-
ish peoples, preferring war to peace,
there would be no real self-govern-
ment and hatred to friendship
whatever happens, then it is useless
for all of us to expect any improve-
ment in the relation between other
nations and all great efforts like the
Washington conference, all attempts
to establish a world court of justice
or international councils of peace will
go down before primitive passion and
racial vendetta.

Ireland Is One Test.

Ireland is one test whether this new
year will begin that era of human re-
conciliation, which we see a sign and a
chance. I have been whole heartedly
and emotionally on the side of the
Irish in their desire for self-govern-
ment, in spite of their methods of war-
fare which I loathed, but I see nothing
but pedantic stupidity in such
leadership as that of De Valera, and
nationalism which I can only compare
with that of Lenin, who for the sake
of an abstract ideal, incompatible with
human nature itself, was ruthless of
human life and all agony. Indeed,
Lenin showed himself more of a realist
than De Valera, for seeing at last
the complete and ghastly failure for his
theory, he has not abandoned com-
munism and announced his retreat
from that system with brutal candor.

How at this season of the year, this
Christmastide dedicated to the spirit
of peace and at this time in the
world's history, when we must have
peace or perish, men like De Valera
who is not without nobility and faith
can reject a fair offer of conciliation
and equal partnership with Britain
is a sad mystery hard to understand.
Nevertheless, I believe that whatever
happens to delay this settlement, it
is to go through as one of the promises
of this new year.

The next great promise is the set-
tlement of Washington. The first results
of the Washington Conference have
been splendid, have already post-
poned, if not entirely destroyed, one
great menace of war, have relieved
millions of working folk from
new burdens of taxation which would
crush them under a frightful competi-
tion in naval armaments. But like
most people I meet I cannot believe
that this first step in world recon-
ciliation will be followed by other
steps equally important and neces-
sary to our general re-
covery. That is the really big chance
of the new year, a second step in the
direction of land disarmament and a
new pact of peace among the nations,
preceded and indeed governed by eco-
nomic decisions.

Limitation of Armament.

It is now clear to most thinking
minds that great armies and navies
are maintaining not for purposes of
peace and glory, as in the old days, but
mainly as insurance against fears, rea-
sonable of racial rivalry in commercial
and industrial supremacy or in a
more primitive way of being the
means of national existence. These
fears govern all political arguments,
even those of the United States, who
has less to fear than any other na-
tion of the world at the present time.
It is, to be quite frank, the fear of
being out of from the vital needs of
national life that was behind all the
arguments of the British representa-
tives at Washington on the subject of
submarines. Britain is not self-suffi-
cient. If our trade routes were cut
every European, American and Scot-
land would starve to death after three
months. The German U-boat war was
unsuccessful; as it was, it did enor-
mous damage to our merchandise and
put our home folk on short rations.
It is therefore reasonable and natural
that we should propose total abolition
of submarine warfare.

On the other hand the French, hav-

ing no great fleet but the North
African colonies, which they propose
to use as a recruiting ground for black
troops, see that their best weapon of
defense, as well as offense, is the
submarine. They have no aggressive
intentions, but they cannot put
out of their minds as yet the possi-
bility that their national existence
may be threatened again by Germany
in combination with Russia or that
they will have to put military pres-
sure on Germany to avoid their own
bankruptcy in case of a German de-
fault. In that case, Great Britain
might not be willing to support them,
and in that case their submarines
would be very useful.

There is something brutal in stat-
ing the case so clearly, but people who
are trying to avoid world calamities
must be brutal in their investigation
of the causes of calamity.

Russia and Poland.

Russia, for instance, has a stand-
ing army of a million men or there-
abouts, with four million more in re-
serve. Nothing would please the Rus-
sian rulers better than to demobilize
those men. But they are afraid of the
Polish army of six hundred thousand,
and afraid of revolt and anarchy from
within. The Poles keep their army in
being for the same reason. They are
afraid of Russian attacks inspired by
a desire to get back the means of eco-
nomic life and establish by force trade
relations with the rest of Europe. All
of these fears are, in my opinion, fan-
tastic bogeys at the present time, for
Germany is totally incapable of mili-
tary aggression, Russia is ruined and
starving, with no reserves of any kind,
and needs peace above all things for
her very life, and France will have no
need of submarines in the near future,
not in the distant future if she modifi-
es her European policy by peace and
conceding to the vital needs of Brit-
ain, which depends for life on the re-
covery of the European markets.

Nevertheless, so long as those fears
prevail there will be no security in the
world and no recovery.
It is Washington's great chance in
this new year to lead the way in
thrusting out the fears. I believe
Harding and Hughes have the courage
to hunt those bogeys to their lairs, and
it will be good hunting. In my be-
lief the key to the whole situation of
world peace now is in Russia. I have
held that belief for three years, and I
hold it more strongly now after my visit
to Moscow.

World Assure Peace.

If the United States, Great Britain,
France and Germany will offer to
operate in the reconstruction of
Russia on generous terms in return
for absolute guarantees of Russian de-
mobilization of her armies and propa-
ganda, with counter guarantees that
Poland would disarm and that there
would be no interference with the in-
ternational policy of the United States
operation in the reconstruction of
Russia, for peace and good will and
granted political liberty to their people—
after which, I believe, would be ac-
cepted and carried out—most of the
misery in central Europe would be
relieved.

Not rapidly, alas, but surely. Be-
fore the war Russia imported 70 per
cent of her manufactured goods. Now
she wants 100 per cent. Before the
war, out of every ten loaves eaten in
English households the wheat for one
came from Russia. Germany would be
able to pay more in reparations if she
had American and British capital in
cooperation with her industry on be-
half of Russia. With renovated trans-
port systems Russia would be able to
feed her people and pay back in tim-
ber, furs, hides, oil and grain.

The demobilization and recovery of
Russia and Poland would help the
Baltic nations and all of the rest of
Europe to enduring peace and re-
viving trade. France would get her
payments from Germany, and by this
trade cooperation with her old enemy,
would be more easy in her mind. Ger-
many, dependent for her good govern-
ment on the financial credit of the
United States and Britain, would find
it more easy to pay.

That is my little pet theory for the
next step in the way of peace. I be-
lieve it may happen in 1922 and al-
ready there is private talk of some
such scheme between Briand and Lloyd
George and between the Ambassadors
of Britain, Germany and the United
States. It would be the biggest thing
to happen in the history of the world.
It would make a merry and happy
New Year in England above all coun-
tries, where this Christmastide has
been spoiled by the wretchedness of
unemployed men, by the stagnation of
trade in all the industrial cities, by
deep anxieties.

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EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF MOVIES SHOWN

Columbia Reports on Experi-
ment With 500 Children.

An experiment tried on 500 New York
school children shows that pupils taught
by motion pictures and oral instruction
pass examinations 22 per cent. higher
than those instructed orally only.
The result of the experiment was made pub-
lic yesterday at Columbia University in
an announcement stating the motion
picture course would be continued as
part of the university curriculum.
The experiment was conducted by
Joseph J. Weber of Hague, N. D., a
graduate student in education at the
university. More than 500 were placed
in different groups. All at one time
were in group A and received instruction
by oral means only. At another time
all were in group B and had twelve
minutes of motion pictures, followed by
oral instruction. At another time all
were in group C and had oral instruc-
tion, followed by twelve minutes of mo-
tion pictures.

COINS DO NOT SPREAD DISEASE, SAY DOCTORS

Tests Prove Little Basis for
Belief That They Do.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 31.—There seems to
be little basis for the belief that coins
bear any close relation to the spread of
disease, according to an announce-
ment made at the University of Illinois here
by Drs. Charlotte B. Ward and Fred W.
Trauer of the university, following a
series of tests made by the two
doctors of the lower distributions
which exist on them," says their report.
"It has often been stated that coins are
one of the most common causes of con-
tagion, and that they are responsible for
the spread of many diseases, since it is
handled by all sorts of persons
and because it usually moves so
quickly from one person to another.
It has also been stated that coiners and
others whose vocations require them to
handle money in larger quantities than
the average person might be more sus-
ceptible to disease, but this does not
seem to be the case.
"It seems that the very metals from
which coins are made are not likely to
be the cause of the spread of disease."
On the other hand the French, hav-

OBREGON GIVES HOPE TO PROHIBITIONISTS

Considers Plan to Put End
to Native Intoxicants by
Killing Source.

WEEK END TRIAL FAILS

Mexico's Situation Has Ele-
ments Like Dry vs. Wet
Fight in America.

BEVERAGE PECULIARITIES

Pulque Takes Beer's Place and
Mescal and Tequila Are Most
Intoxicating.

Special Correspondence to The New York
Herald.

MEXICO CITY, Mex., Dec. 26.—Prohi-
bitionists, who a year ago thought
that they were on the high road to
ward making Mexico as "dry" as the
United States, but met with disap-
pointment, are again full of hope be-
cause of President Obregon's an-
nounced interest in a plan to put an
end to the manufacture of pulque and
mescal by forbidding future planting
of the maguay (agave americana) plant.

Pulque and mescal are two potent
native alcoholic drinks which are
blamed for much of the misery of the
poor. It is asserted that pulque de-
stroyed the great Toltec race, builders
of cities, which ruled in Mexico for
centuries and then vanished, present-
ing a mystery of a disappearing race
that has become one of the great rid-
dles of history. It is also asserted that
pulque and mescal threaten to de-
stroy the Mexican people in the lower
walks of life, particularly those who
are descendants of the Aztecs and
other native races.

But these two assertions are not ac-
cepted as facts by those who have made
fortunes in the manufacture and sale of
pulque and mescal. These say that while
it is probably true that the Toltec
made pulque from the maguay plant
there is no real proof that the Toltec
race was destroyed by too free use of the
beverage.

As to the destruction of the Mexican
poor of the present day, these say, the
statements of prohibition propagandists
are exaggerated, for the many states-
ments made in the United States were
exaggerated during the long struggle to
bring about prohibition. Advocates of
the continued manufacture of pulque
and mescal say that these drinks, or
pulque at least, were the solace of the
natives during the centuries of oppres-
sion suffered by them after the Spanish
conquest.

Pulque Is Called a Tonic.

Pulque, they assert, is really a tonic,
which has made it possible for the poor
to live upon their meager and rough
food for generations. They say that a
person must consume large quantities of
pulque to become intoxicated and deny
that the beverage is as potent as the
system, causing the destruction of the
kidneys and other internal organs.

The arguments pro and con are along
lines familiar to those who listened to
the prohibition discussion in the United
States, with just enough variation to
adapt the discussion to conditions pre-
sented in Mexico.

Pulque, the cheapest of all alcoholic
beverages in Mexico, has the appearance
of sour, diluted skimmed milk and the
taste suggests sour milk. Among the
poor it takes the place of beer in other
countries in which alcoholic liquors are
still sold. The pulque shops date back
further than any other business houses
of Mexico city. Their ready, fantasti-
cal decorations are said to retain some in-
fluence from Aztec days, when Mexico was
an Indian empire and Montezuma ruled
the land. They welcome the half naked,
shabby poor, who would be welcomed in
few other places. In these places the
weary poor is "at ease in mine own
inn."

While it would be possible for the
Mexican Government to close the pulque
shops and curb the sale of the beverage
in this capital and other cities, it would

FRENCH SLANG HAS EDGE ON THE ENGLISH, HE SAYS

Language Teacher Can't See Anything Clever in
Translating Babe Into Bambino as in
Case of Mr. Ruth.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 31.—French slang
is of a higher quality than English slang,
which has been improved but little since
its invention, according to Dr. Clarence
Stratton, director of English in the
Cleveland public schools. The French
slang is more suggestive and more pic-
turesque. It's clever—which English
slang often isn't, Dr. Stratton said.
"Take the case of George Ruth, the
world's champion home run hitter, for
instance," the director continued. "To
call him Babe and then to translate
Babe into Bambino, or worse, too
clever in that. But the man who first

called a left handed pitcher a southpaw
was a real faker. Likewise to say a
pitcher has a glass arm is clever and
descriptive.
"Has somebody handed you a lemon?
That's an ancient bit of slang. Likewise
to say a pitcher has a glass arm is clever
and descriptive. Probably both expressions originated
because of the sour quality of lemons
and pickles. They are expressive of
sourness. The boy who first called
a girl a peach also had a real idea."
Dr. Stratton said he is not an advo-
cate of slang. A constant use of it is
the sign of a poor or a woman too
lazy to seek out the proper words.

take more than the wisdom of Solomon
to devise a way of preventing the poor
in the interior from tapping the maguay
plant and filling his pitcher.
It is said that it would cost many
millions to destroy the commercial fields
of maguay as they now exist, and that
this work of destruction would necessar-
ily continue for years, as young plants
grow from the roots of old. As to up-
rooting all of the wild plants containing
agumel, that, it is said, would be un-
der-taking to achieve the impossible.

Mescal Is Highly Intoxicating.

Mescal is a distilled liquor, entirely
different in appearance and taste from
pulque. It is a colorless liquor, resem-
bling alcohol or Mexico's other famous
intoxicant, tequila. It is highly intoxi-
cating, but, unlike tequila, is not pleas-
ant to the taste, except to those who
have acquired the habit of using this
beverage. Tequila has a fascinating
taste, and for this reason is described as
the siren of Mexican beverages.

But mescal, being cheaper, numbers
more victims than tequila. This does
according to American ideas. Both of
these dangerous liquors retail here at ten
cents a glass or less, mescal being con-
siderably less in many places.
Pulque manufacturers say that re-
formers should aim their blows at mescal
rather than pulque, but here again is
a reminder of the old discussion in
the United States preceding prohibition,
where brewers saw more virtue in their
wares than in the wares of distillers.

Like the distillers of the United States,
the mescal manufacturers of this coun-
try are not disposed to tamely submit
to an attack which would bring upon
them the whole force of the mighty arm
of the United States preceding prohibition,
where brewers saw more virtue in their
wares than in the wares of distillers.

There is much to be said, they say,
in the defense of mescal. That "tonic"
virtue is not absent from mescal, if the
word of the makers is true.
Every leader among the men who up-
set the Carranza Government last year
is pledged to support various reforms.
Some are in favor of prohibition, but as
there are a dozen other reforms pre-
sented for attention there is no centering
of strength upon one issue.

After the overthrow of President Car-
ranza last year, Adolfo de la Huerta,
Governor of Sonora, was made Provisional
President. Mr. de la Huerta was at
that time an ardent reformer. Lack
of experience had caused him to believe
that he could work great changes while
at the head of the Government.

When he reached Mexico City as Pro-
visional President, he issued a series of
thoughts was to take a step toward
prohibition in Mexico. His theory was
that by making a moderate beginning
he could steady advance, holding the
ground taken and slowly embracing
more.

Week End Prohibition Tried.

He issued a Presidential order estab-
lishing a "week end prohibition" and
prohibition. Saloons and all other drink-
ing places were required to close from
Saturday until 7 o'clock on Monday
mornings.

After this reform had been put into
effect, hotels and restaurants continued
to sell wines and liquors to their well to
do frequenters. This caused bitter com-
plaint from the saloon men, who
charged that they were forced to shut
their doors on their days of greatest
profit so as to enable rich hotel men
to swell their profits.

Efforts were then made to prevent
hotels and restaurants from selling
liquors during the restricted period.
This caused a storm of opposition. This
was joined by many of the active re-
formers, whose support was the strength
of the provisional government. These
reformers believed in all reforms except
prohibition which extended to the
places in which they spent their hours
of leisure. And their influence, added
to that of the saloon owners, won out.
The experiment in "week end prohibi-
tion."

President Obregon, it is said, did not
include prohibition in his schedule of re-
forms when he became President. He
did nothing to revive Mr. de la Huerta's
week end prohibition and liquor deal-

GERMANS ADOPTING AMERICAN SPORTS

Boxers From United States
Find Rich Pickings and
Easy Bouts.

FOOTBALL OUSTS DUEL

Civilians as Well as Mil-
itary Engage in Games,
but Apart.

ALLIED CONTROL FORBIDS

Workers Suspicious of Middle
Class Clubs, but Have Many
Themselves.

Special Correspondence to The New York
Herald.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—American sports
have become the rage in Germany. The few American
boxers who have filtered into Ger-
many have found rich pickings and
easy bouts. Recently in Munich I saw
a bout between a clever German pro-
fessional and a young German-Ameri-
can. The German had the footwork
technique of a fencer, and he always
made a regulation number of swings
before placing a blow. He also had
several extremely pretty fancy steps
with his feet. The young American
was a trifle wild and unscientific, but
he had learned how to use his fists in
Milwaukee. He was all over the ring,
until finally he stretched the old school
scientist out on the mat in the third
round.

This instance is one common in Ger-
man sports generally. The old con-
ventional etiquette games in which
people learned to defend their fists
are giving way to sports which people
play and pay to see for the fun of the
game.

Duelling Yields to Football.

Mensur, the old formal duelling, and
gymnastics, the only purpose of which
was to give athletes a chance to dis-
play their muscles, are giving way to
football and track sports. If the
Hohenzollerns hope to win their way
back to the hearts of the German
masses they must discard their plumed
helmets and shining armor and come
back in football togs. The young
princes must make a name for them-
selves in track meets and show a willingness
to rub elbows with the crowd at the races
and themselves take part in track meets.

As long as exercise meant drill, some-
thing connected with duty, German
youth did it because they had to, and
tried then to offset the effects by over-
eating and drinking and complete inerti-
al of hours. Their distaste for sports
began in the schools, where they had
only drills preparing them to be sol-
diers.

German universities had a way of
mixing sports just as they did learning,
with stiff collars, court etiquette and
military drill.

The army teams also cannot play with
civilians on restrictions from the Allies.
The military control commissions. The re-
sult is that the army associations
in sports might make it possible for
the German staff to train a large num-
ber of civilians for ultimate warfare.
Sports have taken on a popularity in
Germany with the men on the street
which never existed before, and crowds
attend the track meets. When there
are long distance runs the roads for
miles are lined with enthusiastic fans.
I saw a communist meeting in Duesse-
ldorf, where the speaker, a socialist, was
hurling for domination of the prole-
tariat, not because the police were raid-
ing it, but because a cycle race was
scheduled on the square.

But political considerations still con-
tinue to determine lineups in sports
more than mere qualifications. The
workers continue to be highly suspicious
of middle class sporting organizations.

seventeenth century ideals of honor. Only
duelling could thrive in this atmosphere,
and this could be defined as blood let-
ting intimately connected with much
smoke, more beer and mostly formality.
Such sports were marks of social
superiority and never a pastime. To
be sure, tennis had begun to come in,
but it was made more a rendezvous and
teamwork than a sport.
The only organization where physical
exercise held sway were the turnverens,
gymnastic societies, such as those in the
middle West in America. But these, too,
were crippled by the efforts of
political parties and the Government to
nationalize and particularize them.
They became and still are entangled in
political prejudices. The burghers have
their turnverens and the workers have
theirs. Under no circumstances would
they think of contaminating each other
by having a meet. Indeed the work-
ers are more exclusive, insisting that
members have union cards and in some
clubs that they be members of Socialist
parties.

Atmosphere of Democracy.

The fall of the Hohenzollerns, the
end of universal service and the gradual
spread of democratic ideas has created
an atmosphere for the kind of sports
which people follow to enjoy them-
selves. American welfare organiza-
tions in Germany are overhauled with
requests for training in sports and
equipment. The World Student Federa-
tion has made this a part of its
work here. Several American
sport experts have been reaching Ger-
man university students in the secrets
of soccer and track contests.

One of the army trainers with the
Coblenz forces has been offered an at-
tractive post in Germany when the
Army of Occupation goes home. In
Dresden and Halle the students have
laid out track and athletic fields on their
own initiative.

Soccer has become almost the national
game. Sweden, Denmark and Austria be-
came to Berlin to play. Some time ago
a team of British soldiers from the
Berlin Military Mission met a team
from the German military police. At
night had been expected, nationalists
on both sides were highly scandalized,
but the men enjoyed themselves.

A significant transformation also has
taken place in the German army. Now
that service is no longer compulsory
the German staff has had to make it
more attractive. The new drill books in
addition to prescribing setting up ex-
ercises have a large place for sports.
Army championship games were held
in the Berlin stadium this summer.
They had running, shot putting and
swimming, organized as elimination con-
tests. Some of the running was mili-
tary with full pack, but most of it was
on American sport lines.

Boxing and football are not, however,
included as compulsory. The major in-
charge of this training told me that
these games are normal, but because
they involve a certain amount of bodily
risk the army does not want to face the
responsibility of having to pay damages
for injuries.

Army Barred by Allies.

The army teams also cannot play with
civilians on restrictions from the Allies.
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but they are the first in to see the
games. They have enormous vermin of
their own, totaling some two million
members. The football league alone has
a million members. Arriving in Dresden
one Saturday evening I found no rooms
because a workers' Saxony Saxony
turnover was holding an annual meet
the following day. Next day I watched
their parade 15,000 strong and saw a
part of the game. They came as a dele-
gation of 30,000.

Men of all ages were in line. Many
of them heavy, big handed angular
workers. Muscular strength they had,
but were clumsy and green at their
games. But they were full of enthusi-
asm and energy, and took part from a
real love of sports. The political animi-
ties to these games was the presence of
workers' delegations from Austria and
Bohemia. One Dresden placard pho-
tographer showed "Yesterday," a review
of the Imperial Guard by his Majesty
William II., and under it "To-day,"
showing the 15,000 workers at their
games. The heading over the picture
was "Gives Victory."

Mention of the Olympic games is a
delicate subject in German sporting cir-
cles. They would like to go to Paris
to be had because a workers' Saxony
turned on them. They welcome outside
contests and participate in any con-
test where the mark has not fallen too
low for them to travel.

TAKES 485 MILE TRIP IN HIS WHEELCHAIR

New Fad Starts on Florida's
Highways.

DATON, Fla., Dec. 31.—Occupants of
wheel chairs have abandoned trains and
joined the host of bicyclists, pedestrians
and automobilists who undertake long
journeys on the hundreds of miles of
brick and asphalt highways in Florida.

A man in a wheel chair, who refused
to give his name, passed through here
recently en route from Jacksonville to
Miami on the Dixie highway. He had
covered the 115 miles of brick paved
road between Jacksonville and Daytona
in "big time," he said, and had little fear
that he would not complete the remain-
ing 225 miles of the journey in good
condition, "although it is kind o' hard
on my hands."

UNDERWORLD WARNED TO BEHAVE OR GET OUT

Ohio City's New Mayor Has
Shock for Cops.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Dec. 31.—George
L. Oles, Mayor-elect, issued an open let-
ter to the underworld to-day in which
he warned wrongdoers that they will
have until January 7 to "drink up, pack
up and move or behave."

To-morrow, Mr. Oles stated, he will
address the city policemen and "give
them hell." Last night he held a ban-
quet for the City Council, at which he
proposed a campaign of economy which
includes proposals for reducing the
police and fire departments.

The letter to the underworld says:
"I am going to give you this week's
grace because I feel down in my heart
that it would be a shame to pull you in
and take the last dollar from you in
fines and fill our jails to overflowing."

HOUSEHOLD Vermin

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clean, non-odorous and exterminates ants,
bees, roaches, moths, flies, rats and mice.
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PAIGE REDUCES PRICES

Effective January 2, 1922

6-66 Lakewood, 7-Passenger Touring	\$2195
6-66 Larchmont II, Sport Type	2245
6-66 Daytona, 3-Passenger Roadster	2495
6-66 Sedan, 7-Passenger	3155
6-66 Limousine, 7-Passenger	3350
6-66 Coupe, 5-Passenger	3100
6-44 Touring, 5-Passenger	1465
6-44 Sport Type, 4-Passenger	1595
6-44 Roadster, 3-Passenger	1465
6-44 Sedan, 5-Passenger	2245
6-44 Coupe, 4-Passenger	1995